axial antenna groups via resistances Zx and Zy, and because the two groups of antennas are formed by a plurality of lines, the line closer to the pen-point will receive a stronger alternative electric potential. The vector of the electric potential received by these lines is indicated by the position of the above slip resistance arrow between the resistances. Because the two groups of antennas are overlaid, when the pen is moved, it is regarded that the two slip resistances move simultaneously in the same or reverse directions. The different positions that the Y axis directional resistance moves to are denoted as different coordinates on the Y axis, and the different positions that the X axis directional resistance moves to are denoted as different coordinates on the X axis. The plane coordinates of the pen can be calculated according to the X and Y coordinates, consequentially the position of the pen can be determined.

Pages 12-13, amend paragraph [0063] as:

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[0063] Moreover, the electromagnetic pen transmits electromagnetic signal continuously. When the pen-point touches the induction generation device, ~~said~~ the electromagnetic signal passes through a certain location of the induction antenna, and then the antenna at this location induces the signal. The location signal induced by the induction generation device is transferred to the input terminal of the control identification circuit through the wires along X,Y axes. After array selecting, control process, band-pass filtering, detection rectification and A/D conversion, the resultant location signal is transferred to the processing circuit and calculated by the CPU[[,]] so as to determine the location coordinates of the electromagnetic signal on the induction